

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 229

29 November 1982

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NAKASONE GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED 27 NOV

OW270117 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov 27, KYODO -- Japan's 21-member new government under Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was inaugurated in an attestation ceremony at the imperial palace in the presence of Emperor Hirohito Saturday morning. The first Cabinet session is to be held soon after noon and the premier holds a press conference from 3 P.M. Saturday on his domestic and diplomatic policy.

TEXT OF NAKASONE 25 NOV PRESS CONFERENCE

OW260619 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Press conference by Yasuhiro Nakasone, new president of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, held at LDP headquarters in Tokyo on 25 November -- live]

[Text] [Unidentified voice] We will now begin this press conference. First of all, congratulations on your election to the Presidency. It has only been several hours since you were formally inaugurated as president. First of all, I would like to ask you to tell us about your aspirations as the new party president and your basic policy toward party operations.

[Answer] I was elected LDP president quite unexpectedly this time. In light of the very grave situation at present, I feel as if I will be crushed with a sense of responsibility in the face of the heavy burden imposed on me. However, as a statesman it has been my long-cherished desire to be installed in the honorable post of LDP president at this critical juncture. Therefore, I hope to do everything in my power to fulfill my responsibility.

You asked me about my basic stance toward carrying out my duty as president. Before anything else, I think it is important for me to consolidate my own foothold and strengthen the party's position to weather through this situation. To this end, as I mentioned at the party convention today, I hope to create an all-party cooperative system and a system in which the three generations -- those born in the Meiji [1868-1911], Taisho [1912-25] and Showa [after 1925] eras -- can cooperate with one another in unity.

At the same time, I think it is also important for me to select men of caliber by transcending factions and to give encouragement to the party membership. First of all, in carrying out my party duty, I will have to set goals through joint efforts with everyone else -- be it policy matters or party operations. After setting goals, I will have to think about party operations, personnel affairs and other questions taking into consideration who and what organizations will be best suited to help achieve those goals.

At the same time, cooperation with the opposition is also of utmost importance. Parliamentary government is made of relations between the government and opposition parties. To help make this relationship smooth, effective and comprehensible, I will try to thoroughly communicate with the opposition and hold substantive debates at the Diet. Above all, I would like to develop parliamentary government by attaching importance to, and promoting efficiency.

By a curious coincidence, today happens to be the day when the first imperial Diet session was convened on 25 November 1890. I think that we should remember the significance of the convening of the imperial Diet and move onward with a sense of mission to inherit its tradition and further develop parliamentary government.

In view of the current situation, the president's present position is like that of a pitcher in a no-out, bases-loaded situation. I have no ingenuity to speak of nor jugglery to help tide over the situation. I must pitch the ball with utmost sincerity and without skimping on my work and score strikeouts one by one. I think that is what I should do now.

At the same time, I will endeavor for easy-to-understand government, politics addressed to the people, and -- of course -- I would like to pioneer a fresh type of politics.

No other country has journalism or mass media as developed as that in Japan. Since we have newspapers, television networks, magazines and an enormous number of other information media, I hope to obtain their cooperation in linking this LDP headquarters or headquarters of the opposition parties with the nation's living rooms, or the prime minister's official residence with the nation's living rooms. I wonder if we cannot think of a developed political system through the cooperation of the mass media.

The first imperial Diet session was convened in 1890. Today -- 92 years later -- there have been remarkable developments in science and technology. Therefore, I would like to think about making further remarkable progress in the way politics should be and the way politics and the masses should be.

A very important fact regarding the content of politics is that we have now entered into a very difficult age which is very unclear. We have entered into an age where boys look like girls, or girls look like boys, and there is no distinction between night and day. International relations are now undergoing changes and the situation does not offer an unobstructed view. Uneasiness steals on.

In view of all this, I want to make it a political motto to be thoughtful to others and to do things in a responsible manner. Politics should be conducted and personal contacts made with a feeling of overflowing affection, consoling the injured and comforting the sad. I will attach importance to heart-to-heart contacts. On the other hand, I want each one of you citizens to have the spirit of independence and self-reliance and your own outlook on life. I think this is the essence of freedom. At the same time, since politics carries with it responsibility, I want to conduct politics under a firmly established system of responsibility.

The world is in a recession following a period of high economic growth. At a time when people seem to be groping for something, we must value our homes in connection with heart-to-heart personal contacts. Our homes are where education, delinquencies, happiness and comforts, solaces and so forth originate, so we must have the idea of valuing our homes as a unit of society. We must also value religious faith and etiquette. On the other hand, since we live in modern times, we should be able to enjoy rich sports and cultural activities. I want to build a society that will enable us to do all these things.

[Question] We understand your basic thinking, and now I would like to ask you, the new president, specific questions on immediate issues. You are the second LDP president who has gone through a primary presidential election. There were pros and cons about the latest primary election. Some people in the LDP seem to argue that since the primary election system has many demerits, it should be abolished altogether or revised. What do you, as president, think about this primary system?

[Answer] We have experienced primary elections twice so far. Through the second primary election this time in particular, I feel that the system is very meaningful in having the people participate in politics and enhance their political consciousness.

The high rate of voting in the latest primary is unprecedented. In my opinion, this reflects the heightened political consciousness. Therefore, in a sense, the purpose of instituting the primary election system has been fulfilled by a considerable measure.

But on the other hand, it is undeniable that there were substitute party members or unidentifiable party members. In the past several months, I have received reports that in certain prefectural chapters, there were suspicious cases in which a conspicuous and massive drive was under way to draft substitute party members. This is bad for those honest party members who pay dues and want to participate in politics. I think they must be very angry at such a practice.

Therefore, I think that a proper party organization should carefully study the experience of the latest primary and devise ways to distinguish between honest party members and substitute or unidentifiable party members and to elect a party president through fair voting and in a fair manner. I want to consult with the new party executives on the matter.

[Question] Here and throughout by unidentified reporters] On the latest primary election, there has been strong criticism that it was a faction-ridden election. When the party president resigned, [words indistinct], would you, as new party president, tell us about your plan to reform the party and tackle the question of dissolving the factions?

[Answer] It involves how you define the word factions. The LDP has 280 members in the House of Representatives and a large number of members in the House of Councillors. Altogether, it has 421 Diet members. For this kind of large political party, it is difficult to exchange information and conduct studies through a single group. Naturally, policy groups, study groups and mutual assistance groups come into being. That is quite a natural thing. I think that if these groups operate in a normal manner, they will become the source of the party's vitality. So I do not deny their reason for existence. Particularly, it is undeniable that policy groups are functioning in areas of group studies and training, exchanges of information and the education and care of young people. I think it is very good to put this function to good use and to normalize it. In the past, it has been pointed out that demerits of factionalism occur when it is linked to special interests or when a certain faction forces its way in personnel appointments. This kind of demerit must be stemmed and corrected on the initiative of party organizations or LDP Diet members so that the present policy groups, if they have this demerit, can be remodeled into ideal policy groups. That is the attitude I want to take.

[Question] During the primary election, your three rival candidates criticized that the LDP is being controlled by (?an outsider). The nonmainstream factions and the opposition parties are expected to hurl overt and covert criticism at you, Mr. Nakasone, having won an overwhelming victory, saying yours is going to be a Tanaka-manipulated Nakasone cabinet. How are you going to answer this criticism?

[Answer] I am confident that the LDP is not being controlled or greatly influenced by an outsider. The LDP has its Executive Conference, Executive Council, Policy Affairs Research Council, and other organizations, and it adopts policies after discussion by the Policy Affairs Research Council or the Policy Affairs Deliberation Council. The Executive Council or Executive Conference will deliberate policies and ways to implement them before they are adopted by the party. It is impossible, therefore, for any one individual to control all this, and as a matter of fact, there is no such individual. As for personnel affairs, the Executive Council decides them by a unanimous vote. The Executive Council has a well-balanced representation from various groups. From all this, I can say the party is not controlled by any single person.

Take the Mokuyo Club for instance. It has over 100 members, so it may be conspicuous. The club has many seasoned politicians, well versed in policies and party management, playing an active role in policy affairs research and party management. It is natural that a group with ability should play an active role. When they were returned at the Diet elections, they promised the voters that they would concentrate on state affairs and work for their constituencies. So it is wrong to suppress their activities. Accordingly, I think it is a misunderstanding if one regards it as a vice in itself for a group to have a large number of members and play an active role.

[Question] In stating your aspirations at the outset of this press conference, you said you would seek partywide unity. In the middle of the primary election, you said that an elected party president has a power base different from that of an unelected president, implying that the mainstream factions will have a say and give preferential treatment to the Suzuki and Tanaka factions in personnel appointments. Would you, as new president, once again elaborate on your basic stance on personnel affairs?

[Answer] The statement quoted was made in Sendai. But my other important statements, which were made before and after the cited statement, were not reported. In these statements, I said that I would exert great efforts to establish a system of partywide cooperation and that if I became prime minister and LDP president, the position I would take would be different from those of ordinary party members and, naturally, I would establish a system of partywide cooperation and strive to receive partywide cooperation from a new point of view. I also said that I believed it to be the right thing for me to pick men of ability and put them to work. These remarks were not reported. My true intentions are, as I said at the outset, to achieve partywide cooperation and pick men of ability by transcending factionalism and put them to work so that the three generations of Meiji, Taisho and Showa can unite as one and work together for the good of the country. I want to establish a system in which all these things can be done.

[Question] I would like to ask about your policy goals as new party president. During the primary election, you said that you would carry on the Suzuki politics. Specifically, what are you going to do about his goal of rebuilding the state finances without tax increases and that of ending deficit-covering bond issues by 1984?

[Answer] Since I have made a public pledge to maintain the basic line of achieving fiscal reconstruction without tax increase, I will honor my pledge. The Suzuki cabinet promised to end the deficit-covering bond issues by 1984 as a policy goal. But, when seen from a realistic point of view, it has become very difficult to attain this goal, as indicated by actual figures.

We are currently drawing up a new two-year social and economic development plan. In light of this and other matters, I want to review the principle of ending deficit-covering bond issues by 1984.

[Question] After you complete the appointments for the new party executives and cabinet, you immediately have to compile a budget for the next fiscal year. Are you, as new party president, going to compile the budget before the year is out? Would you tell us about your basic plan, including this schedule?

[Answer] The tasks of immediate urgency are to have the extraordinary Diet session pass a supplementary budget and related bills and a law on establishing a National Railway Control Commission, centerpiece in the administration reform plan, without fail.

In addition, there is a fishery treaty bill. I will exert my utmost to have the budget and other bills passed and see to it that the budget for the 1983 fiscal year is compiled by the end of this year. The whole party will make united efforts to attain this goal.

[Question] You have said you would do your utmost for the passage of the supplementary budget and the so-called National Railway Reconstruction bill. But the opposition parties seem to be strongly opposed to these bills and fully prepared to counter your moves. Earlier you briefly touched on relations with the opposition parties, but I would like ask you what your basic stance is in dealing with them?

[Answer] My basic stance, as I said earlier, is that parliamentary politics cannot be conducted by the ruling party alone, but operate through an interrelationship between the ruling and opposition parties. Therefore, in my view, the ruling party generally should give much thought to how to effect cooperation between the ruling and opposition parties in a responsible manner. I will strive to have full discussions with opposition parties on individual bills, the budget, and the effective operation of the Diet, so that a common ground can be found. I will see to it that the Diet operates as smoothly as possible.

The two sides should concede, wherever concession is possible. I believe it to be our responsibility to perform state affairs smoothly, effectively and at low cost, from a broad perspective, with the main attention focused on the interests of the people.

[Question] During the latest party convention, a speaker was stopped when, in his congratulatory address, he (?criticized the LDP's) past behavior. Do you have any intention of taking a stance different from that of the Suzuki cabinet by, for instance, introducing a bill of amendment to the law on parliamentary testimonies in the extraordinary Diet session, in order to dispel public misgivings aroused by the Lockheed and Shokusan Jutaku scandals?

[Answer] I once testified before the Diet, so I am one of those who knows the shortcomings of the present testimony system well. I myself asked for a revision of the law so that I could be the last person to testify according to the existing law. Both the ruling and opposition parties have made various efforts and the matter is now entrusted to the speaker. I will consult LDP executive officers on how to handle the matter in the future.

[Question] In a related subject, rumors have it that the LDP secretary general will retain his post. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] As of this moment, I have no plans for personnel appointment, including those for the three executives of the party and for the cabinet. From now on, I will ponder the matter.

[Question] (?Could you state your basic view) on foreign policy as the new LDP president?

[Answer] In the foreign policy area, as a matter of course utmost importance should be attached to our relations with the United States and, in this context, I will try to strengthen mutual trust by resolving the trade friction, security and other issues.

If our relations with the United States become shaky, it will be impossible for us to pursue other policies effectively. It is my perception that herein lies the foundation of our foreign policy. On this basis I will carry out policies steadily to help resolve the East-West relations, improve the North-South relations, attach importance to cooperative relations with the ASEAN member nations and other neighboring countries and deal with the disarmament, peace-keeping and other questions.

[Question] What do you think about the resumption of the Japan-ROK economic cooperation talks which are now deadlocked?

[Answer] I will have to study the current state and condition of the Japan-ROK relations. Of course, I can imagine about it to a certain extent but I have not yet heard anything about it from responsible officials. After hearing about it in detail, I will deal with it as I think fit. Since the ROK is an important neighboring country, I think that it will do both good to resolve pending issues as early as practicable.

[Question] You said that you attach importance to Japan's relations with the United States. In that context, do you plan to visit the United States in the near future or at an early date?

[Answer] Regarding this question, circumstances of the other side should be taken into consideration and, on our side, we also have various schedules, the budget and other tasks to deal with. As far as I am concerned, I think that it will be better for me to make the visit somehow at an early date. Regarding the question of when I will be able to make the visit, I would like to have experts on both sides study the issue.

[Question] Mr [name indistinct], who represents LDP associate members, has expressed his hope that you, Mr Nakasone, would push for the revision of the Constitution, as you have urged all along. How are you going to deal with such an expectation?

[Answer] On this matter, I have been consistently saying that the present Constitution has very good principles that, when you compare prewar with postwar Japan, you will notice a drastic change, namely, that present-day Japan has the fine principles of freedom, peace, respect for fundamental human rights and international cooperation, and that these principles are operating effectively in our society. We have to maintain these universal principles to the end. They are the big political principles that drew a line between prewar and postwar Japan. I am one of those who appraise very highly the historical role played by the present constitution in the postwar days.

I actually participated in the Pacific war and fought in that war. Therefore, I am one of those who know best about the tragedies of a war in which my younger brother was killed. Accordingly, I appraise very highly the significance of the present Constitution. However, there can be no perfect system or law, times change, and the people's thinking also changes. A question may arise as to whether a review is necessary in some areas in light of long experience. This is the same with other ordinary systems or laws. In this sense, I think it is a correct attitude to take a good look at, and review, the Constitution in the light of our postwar experience and strive to make it a better constitution.

[Question] Mr President, you earlier mentioned an all-party cooperative system and said that you have a clear slate as far as personnel administration is concerned. But do you have a plan to request your rivals, who fought you in the primary election -- Messrs Komoto, Abe and Nakagawa -- to work for you at important posts in either the party or the Cabinet?

[Answer] I called up Mr Fukuda and Mr Komoto yesterday and asked for their cooperation. I also called up Mr Abe and Mr Nakagawa but, since they were not home, I asked their families for their cooperation.

[Question] You clarified your various aspirations. In a nutshell, you intend to work very vigorously. But could I ask you to narrow it down to one single thing and tell the nation, in a comprehensible way, what specifically you want to accomplish?

[Answer] I wish to be politically comprehensible, addressing myself to the nation, and to carve out a new method for that kind of politics.

As for the political spirit, as I said earlier, I wish to constantly think about others [omoiyari] and responsibility.

[Unidentified voice] Are there any more questions?

[Question] You said earlier that policy groups are good. But I think that in your policy group is a man who was convicted in connection with the Lockheed scandal. The opposition introduced a draft resolution calling for his resignation at the last Diet session. What do you think of this?

[Answer] Regarding this question, I stated my view at a budget committee meeting when I was director general of the Administrative Management Agency. That view has not changed even now. To state, in concrete terms, my conclusion is that it is appropriate for the person in question to think about it for himself.

I say so, because Diet members participate in the administration of state affairs with the authority delegated by the electorate. The fact they they participate in administration through the vote is an important function, which entails sovereign rights. On this basis the Diet functions as the supreme organ of state power. It is of important significance that Diet members are elected, by vote, to form the Diet as the supreme organ of state power. To cut off this relationship, or to force a Diet member to quit, is a matter which requires serious and solemn thought. Therefore, procedures for disciplinary measures are stipulated under the Constitution and the Diet law. Regarding the question of expelling Diet members from Diet membership, very strict procedures are set out. In view of the solemn fact that Diet members represent sovereign rights, I think that it will be most appropriate for the person in question to make a decision for himself.

Much more, Japan has a triple trial system and one is guaranteed defense of his or her rights in trial from the lower court to the Supreme Court. This is also a question in that process, and therefore I said that we need to think about those aspects. That view has not changed even now.

[Unidentified voice] Well, that concludes the press conference.

[Nakasone] Thank you very much.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you very much.

NAKASONE REPORTEDLY PLANS JANUARY VISIT TO U.S.

OW260903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone intends to visit the United States for talks with U.S. Government officials in the middle of January, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The official said that the ministry is aware of the new prime minister's intention and that the arrangements with U.S. officials for Nakasone's visit will be made after the new Cabinet starts working.

Nakasone's visit will provide the first occasion of consultation with American government officials for the new Japanese Government led by Nakasone. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is expected to visit Japan on the first leg of his three-nation Asian tour in late January or early February.

MANSFIELD DELIVERS REAGAN LETTER TO NAKASONE

OW291049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 29, KYODO -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday evening and delivered a personal letter from President Ronald Reagan.

The meeting at the prime minister's official residence marked the first time Nakasone conferred with a foreign envoy since he became prime minister last Saturday.

Officials said that in addition to delivering Reagan's letter, the ambassador appealed to Nakasone for further Japanese promotion of import liberalization and more efforts in building up Japan's defense. The President reportedly stressed Japan-U.S. mutual cooperation in his letter.

SUZUKI ACCEPTS POST OF LDP 'SUPREME' ADVISER

OW290243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 29, KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who handed over power to Yasuhiro Nakasone last week, Monday accepted an offer to become a "supreme" adviser to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

The offer was extended Monday morning when Nakasone visited Suzuki's residence in Tokyo's Setagaya ward. Suzuki promised he is ready to give cooperation to Nakasone's government.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW270305 Tokyo NKH Television Network in Japanese 1520 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Remarks by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at a press conference in the prime minister's official residence following the announcement of the Nakasone Cabinet roster on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Abe] I am Shintaro Abe. I have just accepted a post in the new cabinet as minister of foreign affairs. Prime Minister Nakasone wished me success in the post as the nation's foreign affairs are about to enter an extremely important phase. The prime minister also noted that the Cabinet plans to carry out the recommendations that had been submitted by the extraordinary Administrative Reform Research Council and later endorsed by the previous Cabinet. He asked for my cooperation in this area, too, as a Cabinet member.

I have served as minister of international trade and industry for 1 year. During this period, I traveled overseas on eight occasions, attending international conferences and trade negotiations. I have been in direct touch with the realities in the present international communities, particularly those in the areas of trade disputes and energy. The international situation we are in now is a very severe one indeed. In this situation, it is my feeling that Japan should make more positive contributions to international communities.

Japan-U.S. relations are extremely important. Also important are our relations with other Asian countries, East-West issues, issues relating to the cooperation of the Western camp and to our cooperation with developing nations. Furthermore, since the economy is in a very poor shape, I feel that Japan has an important role to play in revitalizing the world economy.

With these things in my mind, I am resolved to do my best in my post. I earnestly ask your cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter] While campaigning in the primary election for LDP presidency, you criticized what is called the influence from outside the party [meaning former Prime Minister Tanaka's influence]. Do you think now that the announced Cabinet roster indicates an end to that kind of influence? Also, I understand you, and Messrs Komoto and Nakagawa held a meeting after the primary. Would you say that the primary has left no residue of feeling whatsoever in you?

[Abe] Well, I felt many things and there were a great deal of discussions. On the birth of a new LDP cabinet, however, I found that the administration of state affairs should not be stalled any longer. That was why I decided to accept my post in the new cabinet. I believe that I can trust what Mr Nakasone, the new prime minister, said at his press conference yesterday.

Interviewed by KYODO

OW271203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 27 Nov 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 27 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Saturday the Japanese Government will develop an "active diplomacy" based on the principles that Japan is an Asian country and that Japan-U.S. relations are the axes of its foreign policy.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE following his inauguration earlier in the day, the new foreign minister said Japan now has a greater voice in the international community reflecting its economic strength, and thus must bear more international responsibilities.

The diplomacy of the new government led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will give priority to deepening relations of trust with the United States, as these bilateral ties have brought peace, stability and prosperity to Japan, Abe said.

He attached "great meaning" to an expected meeting between Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to discuss overall bilateral issues.

The two leaders agreed to meet as soon as possible during a telephone conversation in which Reagan congratulated Nakasone on his inauguration, government officials said. Abe said a detailed itinerary will be arranged shortly through diplomatic channels.

He added that he would like to accompany the prime minister on his visit to Washington. Foreign Ministry officials said the trip will take place in late January.

Referring to the frictions caused by Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, Abe said that the two packages of market opening measures announced in 1981 and earlier this year at his initiative as minister for international trade and industry have been well received by the United States and European nations.

The remaining issues, including farm products and tobacco product imports, should be resolved through negotiations and efforts by both countries, he said.

Japan and the United States are expected to pick the issues for resolution during two rounds of trade consultations early next month in Tokyo. "It is essential for Japan's security that the Japan-U.S. security treaty work healthily," he said.

The foreign minister said the government will ensure the maximum defense expenditures permitted by deficit-ridden state finances.

Abe said Nakasone's administration will reach a decision on cooperation in military technology with the United States before long.

He said he expects the decision will be in favor of the American request in a way that does not run counter to Japan's principles of arms exports prohibiting arms sales to countries involved or likely to be involved in armed conflict.

As for the concern expressed by Asian nations about the revival of militarism in Japan, the foreign minister stated unequivocally that the charge is groundless.

Citing Japan's basic defense policy based on its war-renouncing Constitution, Abe said he would work to relieve anxiety among neighboring Asian nations.

He said he intends to visit member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as soon as possible.

Regarding relations with South Korea, the foreign minister said the atmosphere between the two countries has been improving since the diplomatic dispute over school textbook descriptions of Japan's history on the peninsula were settled. He said he would promote bilateral ties between the two countries, but that he has no concrete plan yet on when and how to resume stalled negotiations on Japanese economic assistance for South Korea's economic and social development programs.

As for relations with the Soviet Union, Abe said he would maintain Japan's claim on the four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Abe said he would carefully watch Soviet attitudes under the leadership of new Communist chief Yuriy Andropov.

Despite some signs of a China-Soviet rapprochement, Abe said it is necessary to probe the matter further before making a final judgment. He said current relations between Japan and China will not change and do not need to be changed. "China will maintain its request that Japan cooperate in its modernization programs, the Chinese leaders think relations with Japan are essential for their purposes," he added.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW270421 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1555 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Statement by Defense Agency Director General Kazuo Tanikawa at a press conference in the prime minister's official residence following the announcement of the Nakasone cabinet roster on 26 November -- recorded]

[Text] I am Kazuo Tanikawa. I have just accepted a post in the new Cabinet as director general of the Defense Agency. I will be counting on your cooperation from now on as I will be in contact with you, members of the press, more often in the future.

In view of the importance of the mission of my office, which is to guarantee the nation's security, I am strongly feeling the weight of my responsibility. Fortunately, I am taking over after all my predecessors have built up what we see today, through their efforts. Especially, I always have had great respect for the former director general, Soichiro Ito. In my work as his successor, including that on those programs which are in progress, I will be counting on his counsel.

Speaking of the present international situation, it is my feeling that it has considerably severe aspects. Accordingly, I will be expecting to hear views of my fellow citizens on how the nation's defense should be, so that I can fulfill my duty properly.

The immediate task I will have to face, I think, is compiling the defence budget for the next fiscal year. The prime minister has just given me two instructions in this connection. One of them was that since Japan-U.S. relations are very important, I should keep that fact firmly in mind in conducting the nation's defense affairs. Needless to say, I know that there are various problems to be resolved in this area.

As I said already, the post I have accepted is of great importance and I am determined to exert my utmost. Let me say once more that I will be counting on cooperation from you, members of the press.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. TRADE

OW270959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 27, KYODO -- Newly appointed Minister of International Trade and Industry Sadanori Yamanaka took a hard line on trade friction with the United States in statements to the press Saturday.

Emerging from the first meeting of the just-formed cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the 61-year-old veteran parliamentarian said Japan should fight undauntedly for its own legitimate demands. He said it is undesirable for Japan's trade interests always to be sacrificed.

He said he would strongly assert Japan's position in an upcoming Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee meeting December 3-4 and at high working-level consultations on trade December 6-7.

Turning to the question of relief measures for recession-hit domestic industries, Yamanaka said: "Industrial circles should stop behaving like spoiled children and correct their excessively dependent behavior." He indicated he opposed excessive government intervention in the private sector.

Yamanaka emphasized the importance of reviving private consumption through income tax reductions in order to buoy up the sagging economy. However, he said he wants to "consult further" on a investment tax cut proposed by his predecessor, Shintaro Abe.

Abe, himself an unsuccessful candidate for the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has been appointed foreign minister in the new cabinet.

LDP EXECUTIVES TO SET UP INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

OW290741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 29, KYODO -- Top four ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) executives decided Monday to set up an international bureau directly belonging to the LDP secretary general.

LDP officials said the bureau will tackle diplomatic problems like the defense issue with the United States and trade friction with major industrial countries. The bureau will also promote exchanges of Japanese and foreign parliamentarians, along with more extensive overseas public relations activities than before. The new bureau will assume responsibilities previously held by the International Department of the LDP Public Relations Committee.

COMPUTER CAPABLE OF READING DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED

OW290827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 29 Nov 82

[By Hironori Miyoshi]

[Text] Yokosuka, Nov 29, KYODO -- The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) announced Monday development of a Japanese-text-to-speech system -- an advanced computer capable of reading out documents, newspapers and books in synthesized female-like voice. A spokesman said the computer can read Japanese newspapers with an accuracy of over 99.5 percent.

This computer, along with other new test-manufactured telecommunications equipment, was introduced at a two-day exhibition opened Monday at the NTT's electrical communication laboratory in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture. NTT has also developed a small robot with an arm the size of a child's that can lift and turn pages just like human fingers. The robot can do this even in the case of thin paper of a telephone directory, a spokesman added. The page turning motion can be changed for various document conditions, he added.

Reiji Fukutomi, director of the Yokosuka laboratory, asked if NTT has any plan to develop an English-text-to-speech system, replied "no," even though "it is much, easier to develop."

He said the robot made it possible to provide a new service by which to obtain news or the results of information retrieval through a home telephone. Combined with optical character recognition technology, this system can be developed into a book-reading machine in the near future, he added.

These achievements are believed likely to pave the way for the development of an intelligent computer -- a so-called, "fifth-generation computer" -- by 1990.

Fukutomi also said a novel long-haul digital microwave system, which has a 200 megabit per second transmission capacity using 16-qam (quadrature amplitude modulation), has also been developed. He said NTT would bring this new system into commercial use in January for the first time in the world, adding that while America's Bell Laboratories is also conducting research on such a system, it had not yet reached the development stage.

The Yokosuka laboratory is now pushing on with research emphasizing ways to minimize the costs of developing an optical fiber cable linking a telephone station with subscribers to replace the existing copper cable, and the cost of maintaining such a cable as part of its future overall system project, Fukutomi said.

VRPR FLAYS EAGLEBURGER'S REMARKS ON BUILDUP

SK261412 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about Under Secretary for Political Affairs of the U.S. State Government Eagleburger's absurd remarks on the buildup of the military force of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

Returning from his junket to three Asian countries, including South Korea and Japan, Eagleburger, under secretary for political affairs of the U.S. State Department, held a press conference. At the press conference, he disclosed that the United States had decided to maintain on the present level the military force of the U.S. troops in South Korea and to build up their infrastructure.

Throughout the press conference, Eagleburger openly babbled about the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and about the buildup of their military capabilities.

This is a challenge to the masses at home and abroad, who, to remove tension and realize peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea without delay, and is an intolerable crime.

As you well know, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is the demand of the times and an urgent task which cannot be postponed any longer.

For this reason, the national-salvation anti-U.S. struggle strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is being vigorously waged across the country. The South Korean people are crying out slogans: "Yankee, go home," and "The United States must not interfere with the South Korean domestic affairs, but return to its den." People in Kwangju and in Pusan are persistently waging the anti-U.S. struggle wherever Yankees occupy space. For example, they set fire to the American Cultural Centers.

This notwithstanding, the Reagan administration canceled the plan of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and has continuously beefed up their military capabilities. This is a wicked act to realize its aggressive wild desire on the Korean Peninsula, seizing hold of South Korea as its permanent colonial military base.

To realize their aggressive wild desire on the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. aggressors, indeed, are further running amok to prepare for a new war. On 15 September, Sennewald, commander of the UN forces in South Korea, raved that the 2d Infantry Division of the U.S. troops in South Korea possessed the most updated M-198 155-mm car-drawn howitzers and AH-1H armed Cobra helicopters loading wire-guided two antitank missiles and that he will introduce updated modern equipment in the future. This confirms how desperately the United States, in particular, has recently drawn the 600-man electronic intelligence combat unit into South Korea and has decided to establish and expand the facilities of the U.S. Air Force. The United States is aggravating tension, daily waging large-scale war exercises, like the Team Spirit 82 -- a test and preparatory war -- which simulate the North as the enemy.

Because of the new U.S. war maneuvers, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being further strained and a dangerous situation, in which a war like that of 25 June may break out at any moment, continues. This poses a grave threat not only to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula but also to peace in Asia and in the world.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea is illegal. The United States has neither reason nor excuse for staying in South Korea. The U.S. troops in South Korea -- the obstacle of reunification and source of war -- should be withdrawn.

Justifying the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and declaring at home and abroad that the United States will continue to maintain the colonial rule, the absurd remarks of Eagleburger, under secretary for political affairs of the U.S. State Department, cannot be tolerated any more. Instead of making such remarks, the U.S. authorities should completely withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad and with the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly. Our masses will more stoutly fight to drive the U.S. troops out of this land and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military regime, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

SOUTH KOREA'S MILITARY EXERCISE CASTIGATED

SK280903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a large-scale war exercise on November 25 in Wonju, Wonsong, Hongsong and other areas of South Korean Kangwon Province on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, according to a report.

The military hooligans mobilized in the frantic war exercise all the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and the "Civilian Defence Corps," beside the puppet army and police, provoking us with the claim that it was for "regional defence" from someone's "attack" and "establishment of a war-time civilian defence system." That day they flew many imaginary "enemy" planes and let them drop paratroopers to make the puppet army, police, the "Civilian Defence Corps" and the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" engage in a battle "resembling a real war" in "a state of emergency" and raised a racket of "taking shelter" and "rebuilding." At night they also kicked up a din as if something would happen the very moment, frantically sounding air-raid alarms and ordering a "control of lights."

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique further isolated and rejected at home and abroad is resorting to more reckless war exercises, seeking a way out of the crisis in intensified war provocation manoeuvres.

RADIO BROADCASTS PERSONAL HISTORY OF ANDROPOV

SK241251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Personal history of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was born on 15 July 1914 to the family of a railway worker at the Nagutskaya railway station in Stavropol Kray. He began to participate in labor work at the age of 16. In 1936 he began carrying out the work of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League. In 1939 he joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On the first day of the Great Fatherland War, Comrade Yuriy Andropov positively participated in a partisan struggle in Karelia. He took part in party work following the liberation of Petrozavodsk in 1944 from the fascist occupier.

In 1949 he was elected as the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Karelian Communist Party. In 1951 he was (?transferred) to the CPSU Central Committee. In 1953 he began to participate in diplomatic work. In 1957 he became a department chief of the CPSU Central Committee. He was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 22d CPSU Congress and at subsequent plenary meetings.

In 1962 he was elected as a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In May 1967 he was appointed chairman of the Committee for State Security of the Soviet Government. In June that same year he was elected as a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Since April 1973 he has been a member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

In May 1982 he was elected as a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He has been the deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet (?for a long period).

SPA DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING 23 NOV

SK250355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arranged a banquet on November 23 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honor of Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his party making a stopover in China on their way to Thailand.

Invited to the banquet were the chairman of the SPA Standing Committee and his party and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. Present there were Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee and deputy to the National People's Congress, and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Vice-Chairman Xi Zhongxun and Chairman Hwang Chang-yop. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

HO TAM RECEIVES FRENCH PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

SK242337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 24 met and had a friendly talk with Francois de Grossouvre, charge de mission to the president of the Republic of France, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol.

MINJU CHOSON EXAMINES KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

SK252258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- "Korea-China Friendship in Full Bloom" is the headline of an article of MINJU CHOSON Thursday, which reads in part:

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples are growing stronger and developing these days.

Exchange of delegations such as party and government delegations has become frequent and fraternal cooperation in all the political, economic and cultural fields has become more brisk than ever before between the two countries.

It must be noted that Korea-China friendship has been expanding and developing more rapidly after the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China in September.

During his China visit he had cordial meetings with Chinese party and government leaders and had a series of conversations with them. At the talks and conversations held between the Korean and Chinese leaders during his stay in China there were discussed problems of mutual concern including the problem of tightening the blood-cemented bonds of Korea-China friendship and a complete consensus was reached on all the problems.

While the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was visiting China, the fraternal Chinese people accorded him warm welcome and utmost hospitality with deep respect and reverence.

His China visit was a historical event that strengthened the traditional unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese parties' governments and peoples and developed it to a new, higher stage.

Our people are deeply pleased with the daily expansion and development of Korea-China friendship.

As the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared, the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples are related to each other by particular friendship.

The friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries are inseparable lips-and-teeth relations, relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms and blood-sealed relations of kinship, as they were initiated and cultivated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai.

The Korean and Chinese Communists and peoples have been waging a powerful common struggle from long ago against the imperialist aggression and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The Korean and Chinese peoples waged an arduous struggle, arm-in-arm, for a long period against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and won victory together in the cause of national liberation.

In the grim period of the fatherland liberation war when our people were waging a life-and-death struggle against U.S. imperialism, the fraternal Chinese people helped us with their own blood by sending volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters.

Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are making a big advance by energetically carrying on the revolution and construction, while strengthening and developing their fraternal friendship and cooperation.

The fraternal Chinese people are struggling to thoroughly implement the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan, their inviolable territory, returned to the motherland.

The creative labor of the Chinese people has given a powerful impetus to socialist modernization in China and brought many successes to the work for building her into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state in the recent period.

Our people rejoice as at their own at the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people and enthusiastically hail them.

The Korean people are waging an energetic struggle to hasten the modeling of the whole of society on the chuche idea and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the programmatic tasks set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers party of Korea and his historical policy speech, under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

The Communist Party, government and people of China fully support this righteous struggle of our people. The Chinese party and government leaders and people declared that they will actively support the Korean peoples just cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification of the country, remaining invariably and firmly on the side of the Korean people, whatever storm may rise in the future.

This is an inspiration to the struggle of our people.

The friendly relations between Korea and China have been consolidated and developed day by day on the basis of the closest comradely friendship and trust and noble revolutionary sense of duty in the frequent mutual visits and contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries, and have steadily grown in scope and strength in the course of the two peoples struggling and winning victory together for the common cause.

Korea-China friendship with a long tradition, which has been solidified through the common struggle of the two peoples, is coming into fuller blossom today thanks to the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Our people are determined to strengthen and develop the great Korea-China friendship through generations; they will struggle to the end, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, as in the past, so in the future, too, for the common purpose and idea.

YI CHONG-OK, HO TAM GREET ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK290839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Albanian liberation and the victory of the peoples revolution in Albania and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Albania.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will favourably develop in the future, the message wished the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his work for the prosperity of the country.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to his Albanian counterpart Reiz Malile.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS CROSS-RECOGNITION POLICY

TONG-A ILBO 27 Nov Article

SK280218 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi To-song: "A Turning Point Blocking Western European Attempts To Recognize North Korea"]

[Text] At the second policy consultant meeting, the West German Government firmly promised to accept preconditions, newly set forth by the Korean Government, for recognizing North Korea. Since this promise set a precedent that plays no small role in blocking the moves of countries in West Europe to recognize North Korea, we value the West German Government's promise as a success in our diplomacy toward Western Europe.

The Korean side has laid down the standard, as a prerequisite for recognizing North Korea, that after major Communist countries -- including the Soviet Union and Red China -- improve relations with Korea, West European countries recognize North Korea through prior consultation with the Korean Government. This standard elucidates how the principles of the 23 June declaration -- our basic diplomatic line -- should be interpreted and applied in diplomacy toward Western Europe.

In other words, the prerequisite for recognizing North Korea helps West European countries tangibly understand the principle of reciprocity contained in the 23 June declaration, which states: "Under the principles of reciprocity and equality, we will open door to all countries, including those having different ideologies and systems from ours".

Clarifying their stand that, since Korea is following an open-door policy it would be natural to recognize North Korea if any of the East European countries recognize Korea, some West European countries, including France -- which has made moves to recognize North Korea -- have proposed that they play an intermediary role in the improvement of relations between Korea and East European countries, including Hungary and Romania.

This is viewed as resulting from their arbitrary interpretation of the principle of the cross-recognition, put forward by U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger in 1975, in which major powers recognize North and South Korea. As for Korea, it cannot agree with this interpretation of recognition.

Under the circumstances in which Korea has not established diplomatic relations with any of the East European countries, while North Korea is maintaining relations with five northern European countries, Austria and Switzerland, the recognition of Korea by East European countries and the recognition of North Korea by major European countries and the recognition of North Korea by major West European countries cannot be interpreted as application of the principle of reciprocity.

We have no idea how West European countries will receive the preconditions set forth by Korea. In light of the nature of the EC and of the economic cooperation between the EC and Korea, we can expect that West Germany will play a role in the future.

KOREA TIMES 28 Nov Editorial

SK280038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Cross Recognition"]

[Text] Long gone is the so-called "Hallstein Doctrine" under which West Germany, for more than a decade since the mid-1950's, either refused to establish diplomatic relations or severed existing ties with states that set up formal relations with East Germany -- with the sole exception of the Soviet Union.

The diplomatic guideline, based on the grounds that the freely-elected Bonn government alone represented the whole of Germany, was scrapped in the late sixties with the evolution of ostpolitik, which paved the way for West Germany to expand its approach to and influence over communist states in East Europe, including East Germany.

A similar pattern of changes have been evident in the Republic of Korea's external policy toward foreign states with regard to their relations with North Korea.

The Hallstein principle was rigidly applied by Seoul till the mid-sixties, when it began to adopt a more resilient policy to suit the rapidly changing international situation, giving rise to what has since been called a "two Korea" approach. Then in 1973, a year after South and North Korea started a short-lived dialogue at government level, Seoul took a further step by announcing its readiness to see both parts of Korea admitted to the United Nations and moreover enter into relations with communist states on the principle of reciprocity and equality.

This open-door policy subsequently developed to give birth to a "cross recognition" concept, providing reciprocal recognition by major Western and communist powers of each other's Korean partners.

At the time the formula was first proposed by the United States in the U.N. General Assembly in 1975 with Seoul's consent, there was a prevailing hope that it would eventually lead to the recognition of South Korea by Communist China and the Soviet Union to be matched by similar actions by the U.S. and Japan toward North Korea.

But as the proposal was broadly defined or open-ended and also due to obstructive manipulations by Pyongyang, which was opposed to it from the beginning, there have been divergent and confusing views as well as approaches to the formula's application.

In this connection, the Seoul government's latest move to clarify the terms of the formula is quite appropriate, though belated, to facilitate possible cross recognition of South and North Korea, which has been widely regarded in the international community as a realistic interim measure to ensure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

Taking advantage of a regular policy consultation meeting with West Germany, a most relevant party because of its own national division, the Foreign Ministry spelled out this week that major Western powers, including European countries, should refrain from establishing official relations with Pyongyang in the absence of reciprocal moves toward Seoul by major communist states and without prior contacts with the Seoul government.

This Seoul stand was reportedly supported by West Germany in the meeting, and it is our expectation that the articulated message will be fully explained to and endorsed by other West European countries. There was another instance of discussing the formula's applicability last August, when French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson visited Seoul and was reportedly told about South Korea's clearer perception about the issue. It is needless to stress that any unilateral gesture by a Western power to Pyongyang without tangible signs of reciprocation by a major communist state toward Seoul will only contribute to further complicating the inter-Korean question and destabilizing the already precarious circumstances on the Korean Peninsula and for that matter in east Asia.

KOREA HERALD 28 Nov Article

SK280043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reciprocation on Korea"]

[Text] Nearly a decade has passed since the government declared the open-door foreign policy visualizing the republic's ties with all nonhostile countries, irrespective of ideology or the political system. The highlight of the policy, no doubt, is that it paved the way for "cross-recognition," a formula considered most realistic for assuring a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

As things stand today, the policy has yet to meet with a positive response from major communist powers if the Korean situation is to turn in the direction of a detente. Although some informal or nonpolitical contacts have been made between Seoul and communist capitals, including Moscow, in the recent past, they do not seem to have brought any nearer the chances for establishing official relations between this republic and any communist country, not to speak of such big powers as the Soviet Union and Communist China.

It seems appropriate under these circumstances to clarify the concept of reciprocity implicit in the principle of cross-recognition. A joint press statement issued at the end of the second Korean-German policy consultation meeting held in Seoul last week is a good example in that respect. The Federal Republic of Germany assured Seoul of its policy not to recognize North Korea unless major communist powers reciprocate toward this republic. Still, the Bonn government would not establish official ties with Pyongyang without consulting Seoul.

The clarification and maintenance of such an unequivocal position on the part of this republic's Western allies are vital to keep the balance of power, military and otherwise, from skewing to the disadvantage of Seoul. Some Western countries might differ with us in this regard, assuming that the present power balance on the Korean Peninsula is solid enough to contain Pyongyang. Such assumptions, however, overlook the extent of damage that would be done to the tedious but consistent endeavor to persuade Pyongyang and, for that matter, its two allies to the North, of the futility of any non-Pacific scheme for Korean unification.

A look into the North Korean behavior after Seoul's proclamation of the open-door policy will be more than enough for one to realize the necessity for a clear-cut definition of reciprocation in regard to the cross-recognition. Pyongyang has ignored Seoul's proposals for inter-Korean talks, one after another, which are intended to seek North-South rapport and eventually their unification by peaceful means. But all this while, North Korea has attempted to establish contacts with Western countries, the United States in particular, over the head of this republic. What such contacts would amount to is self-evident.

Both China and the Soviet Union do not appear inclined to injure their relationships with Pyongyang for a change in their official policy toward Seoul. In spite of frequent observations in the West about the seeming moderation of Moscow and Beijing toward Seoul, the basic policy of the two Communist powers regarding detente is anything but comparable to the Western approach. This has proven too well through the late Brezhnev's abuse of detente and partially through Beijing's current play of the Russian card in its relations with the United States.

The requirements clarified at the Korean-German meeting for a possible cross-recognition of South and North Korea deserve renewed concern from the major Western powers in support of Seoul's peace efforts toward Pyongyang.

CHEA SIM-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS, SRV

BK270220 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Nov (SPK) -- The Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, returned to Phnom Penh today after completing its official friendship visits to the SRV and LPDP.

It was greeted by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and other personalities. Ngo Dien, ambassador of Vietnam, and Khamphan Vilachit, ambassador of Laos to Kampuchea, were present at the arrival of the delegation. A large crowd of Phnom Penh inhabitants went to greet Chea Sim on his return at Pochentong Airport.

During its stay in the SRV, the delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh and was received by Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of Vietnam's Council of State. It had talks with a delegation from Vietnam's National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. Chea Sim and his party attended a reception hosted in their honor by Nguyen Huu Tho, and visited Song Be Province and the rubber plantation of Dau Tieng (South Vietnam).

During its stay in the LPDR, the delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and had talks with a delegation led by Souphanouvong, chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly.

HUN SEN MEETS WITH NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR

BK290311 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received at his office at 0800 on 26 November Comrade Drestes Quintana Marquez, new Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Phnom Penh. During the meeting, the comrade minister highly praised the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and good cooperation between the Kampuchean and Cuban peoples in their struggle against the common enemies -- the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists -- and for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

In his reply, the comrade ambassador hailed the rapid developments made by the Kampuchean party, government and people in the past more than 3 years. He also reaffirmed the firm stand of the Cuban party, government and people to strengthen and expand the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Cuba.

VISITING JAPANESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH HUN SEN

BK270227 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Nov (SPK) -- A delegation of progressive Japanese led by Yutaka Iwamoto, professor at the faculty of Soka (Tokyo), paid a visit to Kampuchea from 19 to 23 November.

During their stay, the Japanese were received by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting, minister Hun Sen told them about the PRK's good will and hopes for living in good terms with its neighbors and about the relations between the Kampuchean and Japanese peoples. Yutaka Iwamoto expressed high appreciation at the comprehensive progress of the Kampuchean people and wished the relations between the Japanese and Kampuchean peoples would be consolidated with every passing day.

The delegation visited the Angkor Temples, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace, the Tuol Sleng School-Prison and the mass graves at Cheung Ek.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF KUFNCD TO BE MARKED

KPRP Circular

BK271206 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Nov 82

[8 October KPRP Central Committee Secretariat circular]

[Text] The fourth anniversary of the founding of the KUFNCD and the 4th year since the Kampuchean people liberated themselves from the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan will be 2 December. Our people are very proud of the great victories in all fields of the past 4 years which have transformed our country and nation into one which is blossoming in a new life, full of hope and happiness with high revolutionary optimism, and welcome and celebrate the fourth founding anniversary of the KUFNCD.

The Central Committee Secretariat has decided on the program of this celebration as follows: Organize a month-long program with an active emulation drive in production and the economy from 1 to 31 December 1982.

Organize meetings to mark this solemn anniversary in all localities in cities, provinces and districts all over the country. In Phnom Penh, the KUFNCD National Council, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture, will organize a solemn meeting, organize film shows, mass cultural performances and sport competitions.

Propaganda and education organizations at all levels, newspapers and the national radio must widely disseminate the progress and present the future duties of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission will make decisions and issue circulars and directives to all levels of the state power to implement well the accompanying programs and exhort people all over the country to participate actively in all activities of this historic celebration.

Phnom Penh, 8 October 1982, for the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat,

[Signed] Say Phuthang

Goals Announced

BK280600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] This year all the Kampuchean people are celebrating the 2 December fourth anniversary of the founding of the KNUFNS, which at present is named KUFNCD. All the Kampuchean people are marking this anniversary with happiness and full of optimistic revolutionary spirit. They are hopeful and confident of the bright, new and prosperous future of their country in the new situation.

On this splendid occasion, the KUFNCD National Council and the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat have decided to organize activities throughout December 1982 with the following aims:

1. To control and praise efforts made by our army and people, who have scored great achievements during the past 4 years under the leadership of the party, government and the front, with the active assistance and support of various fraternal socialist countries, especially Veitnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, as well as that of progressive organizations and peoples throughout the world.

2. To instill anger against and firmly condemn the Pol Pot-Ieng Sar-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime -- the most subservient servant of the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique, the imperialists and other international reactionary cliques. Concurrently, it is also necessary to raise the consciousness of the people in order to give them firm confidence in the party leadership and understand clearly their duty to defend the independence and construct our splendid Angkor land.

3. To stimulate the emulation campaign, score good achievements, practice thrift, fight and be ready to fight in order to defend our revolutionary gains and to smash all the poisonous tricks of the enemies so that more successes are achieved for our party and people.

I. The significance and forms of the commemorative ceremony: During the month of organized activities to mark the 2 December anniversary, we must properly implement the following important activities:

1. It is necessary to perform propaganda and education works, to inform all the people and the entire national army about the present situation and their own duties. The greatest significance of the propaganda is to make our people clearly understand the great successes in all fields that we have scored during the past 4 years and to indicate the reasons for victory.

In each locality, it is necessary to praise and present rewards to persons or units which are good models in order to concretely and actively carry out the propaganda and education activities. The ultrareactionary attitudes and poisonous maneuvers of the enemies who are attempting to obstruct the Kampuchean revolution's advance should be denounced.

A propaganda campaign should be carried out in order to make the people clearly understand the essence of the 6th Kampuchean-Lao-Vietnamese foreign ministers conference held in Ho Chi Minh City and the true nature of so-called "tripartite Coalition Government" of the three Khmer reactionary groups -- Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann. The weakness of the enemies and the impasse they are in should be clearly analyzed, as should the victorious forces of the Kampuchean people, who are actively developing in all fields.

Our concrete, necessary and direct duties should be clearly indicated to note difficulties which we must continue to face and those facilities which we must further strengthen. The people should be driven to increase internal solidarity and to develop international solidarity, in particular between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries, in order to create strong forces aimed at scoring more successes.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission has published a number of propaganda documents to train local cadres, the masses and our people. All strata of the state power and mass organizations must facilitate this propaganda. They must energetically carry out propaganda work in order to make them widely and fully understood by the people.

All ministries and offices, military units and solidarity productive groups must organize political meetings in order to make criticism and self-criticism, seek good experiences and find all areas in which they are lagging. Measures have to be taken to improve this situation. Mobile propaganda teams and armed propaganda groups in localities should be properly (?stimulated) and organized so that they can make their propaganda be significant to the masses, families and each individual.

Cadres of ministries, offices, mass organizations from the district level and cadres of the armed forces units from groups must organize political meetings in conformity with various documents and plans.

2. It is necessary to always drive the emulation works, production, thrift the struggle and the readiness of struggle. Each unit has to have plans for the emulation drive in order to complete good achievements to mark the 2 December celebration. Each individual must have a plan to be concretely implemented in fulfilling his duty to achieve good results, respect discipline, be industrious, practice thrift, heighten the patriotic spirit and to raise high the banner of international proletarian solidarity, particularly between Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and others.

3. The masses should be organized to visit the genocidal criminal places of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. Officials of ministries, offices, wards and communes must visit the national army and Vietnamese army in their localities, as well as the families of those combatants who have had children, grandchildren and husbands die for the cause of national liberation and defense of the fatherland. It is necessary to organize visits to pay respect to the graves of heroic Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause. It is necessary to organize visits to wounded and disabled Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants in hospitals.

4. National papers and the radio must have special issues and broadcasts with editorials, commentaries and additional programs to serve the propaganda and education works during the celebration. It is necessary to talk about good persons and good works. It is necessary to publish and broadcast statements made by persons who have performed good works. It is necessary to inform the people about condemnations of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique. It is necessary to publish and broadcast the changes in rural localities, units, individuals and families who have performed good achievements and who are models under our new regime.

5. Mass artistic shows, movie shows, exhibitions, sport competitions and so on should be organized. The masses should be driven to attend popular games in public places in order that they can enjoy this celebration. Towns, provinces, districts all over the country must organize solemn meetings to mark this anniversary. In Phnom Penh in particular, the Front National Council, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture, must also organize a solemn meeting.

II. Guidance and Implementations

1. During the past 4 years our people have scored great successes in all fields. But there are more revolutionary duties of the Kampuchean people. We must take into account the past experiences in order to successively implement new duties.

2. It is necessary to pay high attention to security and order during the celebration, especially in various meetings, artistic shows, movie shows and so on where many people attend them.

3. The KUFNCD National Council and the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat have decided to set up an organizing committee accordingly.

III. Slogans

1. Welcome the fourth 2 December founding anniversary of the KUFNCD.

2. All the people and the entire army are closely united to construct and defend the revolutionary state power.
3. All the people and the entire army are making efforts in the emulation drive to commemorate the 2 December ceremony.
4. Long live the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and fraternal socialist countries.
5. Long live the glorious KUFNCD.
6. Long live the brilliant KPRP.
7. Long live the glorious PRK.
8. Determine to fulfill the Fourth Party Congress resolutions.
9. Determine to fulfill the Third Front National Congress resolutions.
10. Categorically determine to implement "The five good ways" and to avoid "The five unhealthy ways".
11. Categorically determine to smash all the poisonous tricks of the enemies.

AFP: SON SANN RETURNS FROM PRC AMID CGDK TENSION

BK261502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Son Sann of the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition returned here today from Beijing amid an apparent new strain in his tripartite alliance. The tension stemmed from an announcement by representatives of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition, that their group had clinched a business deal which concerned them alone.

Bour Herl, Sihanouk's representative to the coalition's economic and finance committee, said the prince had given his blessings to the sale of one million cubic meters of timber from an area he controls in northwestern Cambodia to a Thai company. Mr Bour Herl, at a news conference, said he had consulted the prince about the deal, signed October 13 with a firm known as Amphaiphana Kanaset, and quoted the prince as saying it was a matter for his group to decide alone.

But sources close to Mr Son Sann, the other non-communist leader in the coalition with the ousted Khmer Rouge, said their group was surprised and disappointed at the lack of consultation. "The coalition has been troubled from the start," one senior aide said. "This will only complicate matters."

Prince Sihanouk, now in Pyongyang, has called off plans to attend a scheduled coalition "cabinet" meeting on guerrilla-held Cambodian soil next month. The timber deal, earlier known to have been in the works, was to have been discussed, cabinet members told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The official reason for the prince's decision was that he is worn out from his travels and wanted to rest. But resistance sources suggest that he may be peeved at sharing the spotlight with Mr Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Analysts here suggested the newly announced timber deal could have been designed to force the issue and assert once again the prince's total freedom of action and independence. Aides to Mr Son Sann said he would leave tomorrow for his stronghold on Thailand's eastern border with Cambodia. Plans were up in the air because of the unexpected changes in Sihanouk's schedule. But Mr Son Sann was planning to accept a long-standing invitation to visit Indonesia, the only member of the Association of Southeast Asian (Nations) which he has not visited since the coalition was formalized July 9, his aides said.

CORRECTION TO SOVIET LECTURE TOUR ITEM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Soviet Academics End Two-Week Lecture Tour," published in the 26 November Asia-Pacific DAILY REPORT, H 1. In the second paragraph please delete the passage from the end of the third line, beginning with the words "Resistance figures here," to the end of the paragraph. This passage was not part of this SPK item.

VNA REJECTS REPORT ON DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE

OW271600 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 27 -- Of late, the Chinese authorities and their propaganda machine, together with some figures in the Thai military circles, have made up the story that Vietnam is preparing for a dry season offensive on the forces of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea".

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely dismiss such stories as a pure figment of their authors' imagination. Such stories only aim to cover up the fact that China and its followers are lending a hand to the genocidal Pol Pot clique in their stubborn opposition to the Kampuchean people's rebirth. This is also an attempt to droll up the ghostly government of the disguised Pol Pot gang, a group of exiled Khmer reactionaries, who have no foothold in Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN 28 Nov Comment

OW280741 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 28 -- NHAN DAN today completely rejects the fabrications by the United States and China about an imaginary "dry season offensive" of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. This is just a cover for their scheme of intensifying their intervention in Kampuchea, the paper points out.

The paper quotes Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying that China would help Thailand if the flame of war spreads to this country. It also notes that a spokesman of the Thai Army has gone even farther by claiming that Vietnam's "dry season offensive" had begun on November 6 and that Thailand already had to bear consequences of the fighting in Kampuchea. The paper says that these fabrications are aimed at covering their stubborn hostile policy and acts towards the Kampuchean people.

As patron of the Pol Pot clique, the paper continues, for nearly four years now Beijing has constantly helped the remnants of the Pol Pot clique to sabotage the Kampuchean people's rebirth. After repeated failures, it now hopes to save its henchmen by setting up the so-called "coalition government" and by intensifying its arms supply to them and the other reactionary Khmer groups.

NHAN DAN goes on: "The Chinese ruling circles have turned down all our initiatives and proposals full of goodwill for peace. They refuse to hear, say and see anything concerning peace, stability and cooperation in the region, instead only work against these goals. For their part, the Thai authorities have received more military aid from the United States and increased their collaboration with China to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. They are allowing China to use their country as a base for the Polpotians and the other Khmer reactionaries. They cannot shirk their responsibility and cover up their crimes.

"The Singaporean authorities in October 1982 secretly supplied the reactionary Khmer forces with various kinds of weapons and these weapons are openly shipped through Thailand. The fabrications by imperialism and China are also intended as an excuse for the United States to increase its military presence in Southeast Asia, to send more weapons to the region and press the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, to join the arms race and to oppose the Indochinese peoples."

However, NHAN DAN stresses, all their wicked moves cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea, nor hamper the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

OW252101 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 25 -- Vietnam and Sweden have agreed on plans for cooperation for 1983-1984 and 1984-1985.

The plans, formulated during recent talks here, were signed today by Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Chanh and Anders Forsse, general director of the Swedish International Development Authorities (SIDA), and head of a Swedish Government delegation which has been visiting Vietnam since November 18.

At a recent meeting with the Swedish guests, Vice-Premier Tran Quynh thanked the government and the people of Sweden for their generous, effective assistance and said he hoped that relations between the two countries would be further promoted.

The Swedish delegation has also compared notes with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Public Health and has visited factories, farms and medical institutions in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the southern province of Tien Giang.

PAPER MILL BUILT WITH SWEDISH AID INAUGURATED

OW270607 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 26 -- A ceremony was held in the Province of Vinh Phu, 100 kilometres northwest of Hanoi, today to inaugurate the pulp and paper mill built with Swedish assistance. The mill has an annual capacity of 55,000 tonnes of paper and 48,000 tonnes of pulp. Present were Do Muoi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Chi Vu, minister of light industry; Nguyen Van Ich, deputy director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Pham Hao, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nguyen Chanh; and other Vietnamese officials.

The Swedish Government delegation, led by Minister of Industry Roine Carlsson, Swedish Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg, Anders Forsse, director-general of the Swedish International Development Authorities (SIDA); representatives of the Finnish and Danish Embassies and Swedish specialists were present.

In his opening speech Minister Nguyen Chi Vu warmly thanked Swedish specialists and Vietnamese workers for their great efforts in building this mill. He said he considered the Vinh Phu pulp and paper mill a symbol of the friendship and mutual sympathy of the two peoples and governments.

Taking the floor Minister Roine Carlsson said he rejoiced at the consolidation and development of cooperation between the two countries especially shown in building this mill. He expressed his government's readiness to continue developing economic cooperation with Vietnam. He wished the Vietnamese people further successes in national construction especially in developing the paper industry.

Vice Chairman Do Muoi praised the coming into being of this paper mill as a fine symbol of the generous assistance of the government and people of Sweden to the Vietnamese people. He warmly thanked the government and the people of Sweden and Prime Minister Olof Palme for their effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present national construction especially for helping build the pulp and paper mill.

Vice Chairman Do Muoi and Minister Roine Carlsson jointly cut the ribbon opening the mill.

Pham Van Dong Receives Swedes

OW281946 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 28 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today the Swedish Government delegation led by Minister of Industry Roine Carlsson which had arrived to attend the inauguration of the Vinh Phu pulp and paper mill built with Swedish assistance. With the Vietnamese premier were Nguyen Chi Vu, minister of light industry, Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau, and the representative of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam Ragnar Dromberg was present on the occasion.

On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed Minister Roine Carlsson, representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden, and the members of the Swedish delegation. He said that the presence of the delegation on this occasion marked an important event in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden and that it had an international significance.

Chairman Pham Van Dong went on: "The Vinh Phu pulp and paper mill project is associated with the good will of the man who took the first initiative, Prime Minister Olof Palme. Today Prime Minister Olof Palme's statement that the friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam should lead to a significant achievement has found a vivid expression in the inauguration of the Vinh Phu pulp and paper mill."

Chairman Pham Van Dong once again expressed his sincere gratitude for the valuable and generous assistance of the Swedish Government and people. He asked the delegation to convey to Prime Minister Olof Palme his best regards. He also seized this opportunity to thank the Swedish and other foreign experts for their effective work. "The Vietnamese people will do their best to effectively use and protect the project in order to make this flower of the Vietnam-Sweden friendship last forever," the chairman stressed.

Minister Roine Carlsson conveyed a personal letter and the most cordial regards from Prime Minister Olof Palme, president of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, to Chairman Pham Van Dong. On behalf of the delegation, Roine Carlsson sincerely thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for their warm hospitality. He said: "Now as in the future, Sweden will continue to strengthen its friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, considering it a significant act." He wishes the Vietnamese people many and still greater achievements in national construction and defence.

The reception took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

Do Muoi at Embassy Reception

OW281952 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 28 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, Ragnar Dromberg, and his wife, gave a reception here on the evening of November 27 in honour of the Swedish Government delegation which had arrived for the recent inauguration of the Swedish-financed Vinh Phu pulp and paper mill. The head of the Swedish Government delegation, Minister of Industry Roine Carlsson, and the other members of the delegation were present.

The Vietnamese guests included Do Muoi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Chi Vu, minister of light industry; Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau; and other officials. Vice Chairman Do Muoi, Minister Roine Carlsson, Minister Nguyen Chi Vu and Ambassador Ragnar Dromberg joined others in a toast to the friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam.

NGUYEN CO THACH RECEIVES UNHCR OFFICIALS

OW200022 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 19 -- The deputy United Nations high commissioner for refugees, William Richard Smyser, paid a visit to Vietnam from November 17-19 at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry here. He was accompanied by Ian Symington, U.N.C.H.R. office's Southeast Asia coordinator.

The guests were received by Nguyen Co Thach and Ha Van Lau, minister and vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Kien, vice-minister for disabled soldiers and social affairs.

William Smyser and Ha Van Lau compared notes on progress in the implementation of the programme for orderly departures under a seven-point agreement signed in May 1979 by the U.N.C.H.R. and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They also discussed measures to further this programme.

The exchanges took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

AFP Reports Communique

BK191258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 19 (AFP) -- Vietnam today expressed the hope for "significant" expansion of the "orderly departure program" for refugees and said it would look favorably upon an extension of United Nations refugee operations in Ho Chi Minh City. The statement was made in a joint communique issued with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees after a visit here by William Smyser of the United States, deputy head of the UNHCR office. The communique said that Vietnam expressed the hope that the number of people to benefit from the orderly departure program will be "significantly increased" above the current level of 900-1,000 a month.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at their "effective cooperation" in the program, under which some 27,000 people have left since 1979 as compared with a million illegal departures since the communist victory in 1975. The communique said that the UNHCR had agreed to ask its donors to help provide assistance sought by Hanoi to finance the personnel employed in the effort by Vietnam, which must be doubled.

Reliable sources said that this aid would amount to some 200,000 dollars a year, or a third of what Vietnam spends annually for the program. The communique said that Vietnam will "consider favorably the development of HCR facilities in Ho Chi Minh City and of its personnel working in Vietnam."

The UNHCR operation, with a limited staff, is based in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of town at Tu Duc on the Cap Saint Jacques Road. Mr Smyser, who left for Bangkok today, spent two days here and had talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; his deputy, Ha Van Lau; and the deputy minister of social welfare, Nguyen Kien.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources said that the United States would be ready to double the number of refugees it would accept each month -- currently about 500 on the average -- if Vietnam would agree to a doubling of HCR staffers working here on those cases. Currently there is just one person here working on the cases, with more than 30 hearings a day. The communique said that Mr Smyser's talks here also touched on the question of Cambodian refugees in Vietnam. Hanoi says that 8,000 of them have sponsors abroad and wish to leave.

VNA DENOUNCES SHULTZ 18 NOV COMMENTS ON USSR

BK201106 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has denounced Washington for continuing a policy of confrontation to aggravate world tension. The agency said Shultz declared at a press conference on 18 November that the United States has carried out and will continue a specific policy toward the Soviet Union. The agency stressed that the policy mentioned by Shultz is the policy of strength based on military build up and nuclear arms race to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S. MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION

OW270757 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, November 27 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Reagan administration for feverishly stockpiling strategic and nuclear weapons. Commenting on Reagan's statement on November 22 about his plan for M.X. missile basing, the paper says that it is a "dangerous" decision the United States has taken in preparations for a nuclear war. It points to great efforts made by the Reagan administration to increase the U.S. strategic strength with nuclear weapons of better quality, higher accuracy and greater destructive power.

"More serious still," NHAN DAN says, "Reagan's decision to deploy the M.X. missile is coupled with greater pressure on Western allies for increased military spendings and the placing of medium-range nuclear missiles."

The paper goes on: "By pursuing a 'nuclear deterrence' policy the Reagan administration has given the lie to its professed 'desire for peace'. The United States does not want to discuss seriously the limitation and reduction of strategic and nuclear weapons and in fact, has given no positive response to any of the important peace proposals from the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN continues: "U.S. imperialism hopes, with this strategy, to obtain military supremacy. However, the balance of forces is tipping increasingly against warlike imperialist forces, especially U.S. imperialism. The Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole now form the firm bastion of world peace".

"Reagan is flying in the face of the earnest desire for peace of the world people, the American people included.... His decision has caused great resentment and opposition, and how it will affect the political and economic life of the United States is not hard to guess," the paper says.

LE DUAN BOOK ON SOVIET FRIENDSHIP PUBLISHED

BK280620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[From the Review of NHAN DAN for 28 November]

[Text] NHAN DAN announces that on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, the Su That Publishing House has published a book entitled "Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation With the Soviet Union Is Our Principle, Strategy and Feeling" by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. The book is a collection of speeches and articles by Comrade Le Duan dating from 1966 to 1982 in connection with the Russian October Revolution, the Soviet state and the great friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

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